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FENNELL'S ORCHID NEWS

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Orchid Importers, Growers and Hybridists For Over 40 Years

Vol. 3

SUMMER—FALL—1949

No. 2

Food and Feeding

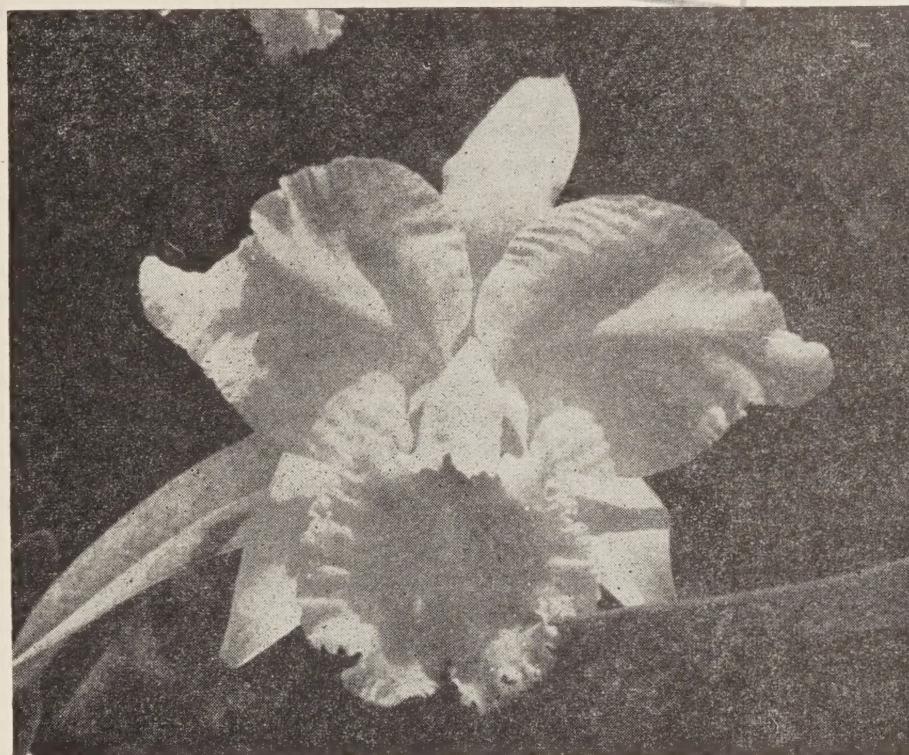
ALL GREEN plants require inorganic food (nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, calcium, iron, manganese, etc.); water in which the food is dissolved and with which it is assimilated by the plants; and light with which the plants manufacture the inorganic food into organic products such as starch and sugar which are used by the plant in its growth processes. This manufacturing process is carried on in the presence of light by the green coloring matter in the leaves. This material is called chlorophyll and the light-chlorophyll interaction in the plant is called photosynthesis.

Light requirements of plants vary with the species but as a simple rule the more light the greater the photosynthetic action, the more food used and the more the resulting growth.

Almost all of us have been misled by considering epiphytic orchids "air plants" because they have adapted themselves to growth on trees and rocks where very little food is available to them—because of this we have thought they didn't "need" food, at least not very much food, and many of us have even believed that artificial feeding is detrimental to them.

Some three years ago we noticed that while orchids would grow very well in osmunda as a rule, occasionally one would do much better than average for a while after repotting. This we thought showed that the plant received more food for a while and therefore grew better. So we decided to try a large scale experiment, under our light conditions, to see if feeding would be beneficial to us.

(Continued on Page 2)



Cattleya St. Petersburg var. Snow Queen

This is one of the many varieties of St. Petersburg which we have flowered.

We have carried these seedlings as B200—C. Clementine Goldfarb x C. Eucharis. They are all very fine pure whites.

COMMUNITY TRAYS

WE HAVE had many changes at the Orchid Jungle during the past six months—Tom, Jr., has graduated from Harvard and has decided to spend full time with the orchids; after four years of experiments we have decided to feed all our plants; we have installed an overhead sprinkler system over all the larger plants; we're enlarging our physical plant, etc. But chief among our changes is the adoption of a tray designed by Tom, Jr., for community plantings of seedlings.

This tray is 2" x 6" in size and has the same area as a 4" community pot—for our purposes it is superior to a pot, however, as it is easier to remove the plants from it and the plants grow better in it because of its superior aeration and drainage. We now have over 20,000 plants growing well in these trays.

(Continued on Page 3)

Vandas Again

BACK in April, 1948, we published an article entitled "Vandas, the Orchid of the Future." We thought then and we think now that it is one of our duties to find, try out and propagate new orchids and to pass on to you our findings. We feel it is good business to be of service to you, the orchid growers. In any case, in that article we tried a little prophesying with rather astounding results.

Our prophesy of increasing interest in Vandas, of their wider and wider acceptance was based on our realization that most of them are easily grown, their flowers keep well, they're different and very fine. And they sell—both plants and cut flowers. Our prophesy has certainly come true—interest in Vandas grows daily.

We had an interesting telephone call regarding Vandas when the manager of one of the largest and finest wholesale houses in New York called us for "blue Vandas" and said that they were wanted for some of his exclusive customers for wedding work. We are constantly sold out of these blooms and the blue hybrids have averaged us over 75c net for each flower this year.

We are now offering 17 fine Vanda hybrids and more are on the way—fine blue Vandas that are easily grown, not cranky, like the old species Caerulea. By the way, we have bought about 25 fine Caeruleas of which only three bloom regularly—just to provide ourselves with pollen for some of these hybrids. We have bought also many other fine hybrids and species of Vandas and related genera in order to provide the latest and best in fine Vandas.

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FENNELL'S ORCHID NEWS

From The Orchid Jungle

Published By
FENNELL ORCHID CO.
Homestead, Florida

CULTURAL HINTS

CROWDING—If your plants are crowded be sure to give them as much light and air as possible and keep them well covered with Fenorco D. D.T. Spray. Watch your watering also. Look out for black growths—caused by too much water.

Crowded plants are liable to become infested with scale and other insects unless protected with Fenorco.

Crowding can sometimes be alleviated by hanging plants from the roof—preferably over the aisles — watch these plants for sunburn—put your light loving plants here, such as *C. gigas* and *C. Luddeleaniana*.

LIGHT—Watch your shading as the fall season advances—if it doesn't wear off naturally as the light diminishes help it along by rubbing or washing some shade off. If you want good flower production next winter and spring be sure your plants get plenty of light this fall and winter. One of the real signs of a good orchid grower is the way he handles light—plants should have as much as they can take without leaf burning—if the plants are well conditioned they can take a lot of light and remember that an occasional burnt leaf doesn't hurt anything. If your bulbs and leaves are fat and heavy the plants have plenty of light—if the leaf and bulb color is yellowish your light's O. K., but they're not getting enough food. The color should be a light, bright green. If your plants are deep, dark green, the bulbs and leaves long and thin, then you don't have enough light—try reducing your shade gradually and notice the gradual thickening up of your bulbs and leaves.

CHECK-UP—Now is a good time for you northern growers to check up on your heating plant and the tightness of your greenhouses. Be sure the roof glass is tight to prevent loss of plants from icy roof drips. Check thermostats, ventilation and doors.

An Invitation

ORCHID JUNGLE—While we charge admission to the Orchid Jungle with competent guide service, for casual visitors, customers and members of any orchid society are admitted free. Just show the attendant at the gate your membership card or mention that you are a customer and give him your name.

Old Wives Tales

T. A. FENNELL, JR.

Throughout orchid literature there is a wealth of "old wives tales." Much that has been written, and much of what we hear every day, has little or no basis in actual fact, yet has a tremendous influence on a great deal of our practice in orchid culture.

If we are observant and apply a little common sense to our observations many of these old wives tales can be scrapped and replaced with simple common sense practice which will soon show most worthwhile results.

By "old wives tales," I mean such things as the idea "that orchids being air plants they do not need food." Common sense even without much horticultural knowledge tells us that growth requires food and if we look into the definition of epiphyte (air plant) we find that it does not stand for a method of foodless growth but merely for a different method of procuring the food.

By just such common sense reasoning we, here at the Orchid Jungle, started feeding experiments several years ago and now feed all of our plants, on a regular schedule.

Application of observation and common sense to the general practices throughout orchid culture will show up many fallacies which when corrected will yield much better results, and which can be understood and properly evaluated for future use.

This common sense approach has another distinct advantage over "old wives tale" culture and its "magical" results in that the ensuing results can be evaluated and therefore reapplied in other places and under other circumstances while "old wives tales" are generalities arising from one man's observations and then copied year after year in the literature. They may fit one case but cannot fit conditions say in both England and Florida.

Another very common fallacy of orchid culture which might well come under our heading of "old wives tales" is the constant attempt of one grower to apply the successful methods of another grower exactly but under conditions very different from his own. A little observation and common sense soon shows that such methods should always be adapted to fit individual conditions and very seldom would be successful under different conditions.

So our recipe for successful orchid growing is:

To: the traditional methods of orchid culture

Add: your own observations and season heavily with common sense.



Lc. POUSSIN

This is the darkest, heaviest textured Lc we have seen; very large and fine. Seed now available.

FOOD

(Continued from Page 1)

We selected for the experiment some 800 seedling plants in 1 3/4" pots and 200 more in community pots. These plants first received the Knudson solution (minus sugar and agar of course) then double that solution after about six months. Later we changed again to a solution of one teaspoonful of 6-12-6 commercial fertilizer to the gallon of water. (The 6 represents the percentage of nitrogen, the 12 the percentage of phosphorus and the last 6 the percentage of potash.)

The plants were soaked with the fertilizer solution every Sunday and watered as needed with tap water in between. Another lot of the same type and size was watered with tap water only. All the plants were in osmunda. At the end of the first 18 months the fed plants were nearly twice the size of the unfed plants—they have continued to be larger and stronger.

At present these 1000 plants that were fed all along are flowering; they are in 4 and 5 inch pots and some have already bloomed twice. None of the other plants has bloomed and they are fully two years behind the fed plants in size.

As the result of the above and numerous other experiments we are convinced that feeding of orchids pays in relation to the amount of light the plant receives. We feed as long as root action continues (i. e. as long as the roots have the translucent green tips). When the plant is resting and the roots are not growing, we withhold food. However, here in South Florida our plants grow practically the year round and while they do we feed every week. In the north you will probably find that root action stops about November and doesn't begin again until February or so. In that case we would not fertilize during this period of dormancy.

Fennell's Fall Orchid Catalog 1949

Cattleya Species

These are strong, well established plants of good types. Don't confuse them with cull plants or unestablished plants offered at lower prices. Each of these plants is flowering size and in sheath.

C. TRIANAEI—the Christmas orchid, the most reliable winter bloomer, flowering season October to February, flowers varying shades of lavender	.....per lead	\$ 8.50 Each
Selected types	.....per lead	12.00 Each
C. SCHROEDERAE—the fragrant, nearly white late winter and early spring species, blooms late February to April, flowers smaller than C. trianaei	.....per lead	6.50 Each
C. MOSSIAE—the Easter orchid. The most floriferous and one of the easiest grown cattleyas, flowers April and May, beautiful and fragrant	.....per lead	8.50 Each
C. MENDELLII—spring bloomer, flowering just after Mossiae, many have white or nearly white s&p with dark lips	.....per lead	8.50 Each
C. LUEDDEMANNIANA—late winter bloomer, most flowers come in February for us though we have some again in July—August. Needs a great deal of light	.....per lead	8.50 Each
SPECIMEN PLANTS —If you want large plants of any of these species just multiply the above prices by the number of leads of the size you want. We can furnish 3 and 4 lead plants of all species and up to 8 lead plants of Mossiae. (See our picture in the Fall issue of the "NEWS".)		

HYBRID CATTLEYAS

B200—C. ST. PETERSBURG (C. Clementine Goldfarb x C. Eucharis alba). Named at the Orchid Show at St. Petersburg, Florida. A fine strong growing hybrid pure white. Flowers soon after each growth is finished. Shape and texture excellent. 4" pots in sheath	\$25.00 Each
81—C. LEDA BRILLIANT x C GIGAS SANDERIANA—a dark glowing Leda crossed with a large dark gigas. The few that have bloomed have been dark and fine.	
4" pot plants in sheath	20.00 Each
4" pot plants not in sheath	15.00 Each
80—C. SCHROEDERAE x BL HELEN—A nearly pure white Schroederae crossed with the light yellow and pink Helen.	
4" pot plants in sheath	17.50 Each
4" pot plants not in sheath	12.50 Each
PR 1—C. ENID (C. Gigas Sanderiana x C. Mossiae fine dark) a fast strong growing type of this well known hybrid, flowers should be large and dark.	
4" pot plants in sheath	17.50 Each
4" pot plants not in sheath	12.50 Each

HYBRID CATTLEYA SEEDLINGS

We have good sized lots of the following crosses in 1 3/4" pots which we are now potting on into 2 1/2" and 3" pots. They are large and strong for their pot size. The regular price of this size plant is \$3.00 each. We are holding approximately one-third of these plants for this special sale at the following prices:

10 plants—your or our selection	.....\$ 20.00
25 plants—your or our selection	.....47.50
50 plants—your or our selection	.....90.00
100 plants—your or our selection	.....170.00
200 plants—your or our selection	.....300.00

The following crosses are included in the above offer—all of course subject to prior sale. Unless you direct otherwise, we will substitute plants of similar parentage in case we are sold out of any crosses you order.

No. 870—C. Marion Davies x C. trianaei Broomhills—P. W.
No. 871—C. Intertexta Juliette x C. trianaei Broomhills—P. W.
No. 904—C. Enid Alba x C. Mrs. Fred Knollys—W. P. L.
No. 901—C. Enid Alba—W. P. L.
No. 902—C. Dionysius alba x C. Mossiae Reineckiana Young's var.—W. P. L.
No. R212—C. Edithiae x (C. Lady Veitch x C. White Empress)—P. W.

(Continued on next page)

Flasks

We seldom sell flasks, but here are some that are very fine. We have had a number of each of these and have a few of them surplus. They're all ready to transplant to communities—all but Nos. 241 and 233 are in large quart size bottles that hold nearly twice the plants of a 500 cc flask.

No. 96—Blc Dorothy Fennell, fine dark x C. trianaei Illustris—This should be very fine—32 oz. prescription bottle with approx. 250 fine plants—only a few of these at	\$20.00 each
No. 241—Lc Arras alba x C. Bembridge alba—Two of our best and most floriferous white with colored lip hybrids were used here. Probably will be late winter and spring blooming. Only a few of these 500 cc flasks with 100—150 fine young plants at	\$15.00 each
No. 268—Lc Monarch x C. Admiration—This should be a wonderful commercial, large, dark, well shaped and winter blooming, 32 oz. prescription bottle with approximately 250 fine plants	\$35.00 each
No. 213—C. Bowringiana var. Purple Princess x C. Dupreana Gigantea—This should be a fine, dark, medium sized cluster; plants are strong, growing about 250 in quart prescription bottle, only	\$15.00 each
No. 220—Lc Aphrodite alba x C. Dowiana aurea superba—One of our largest and finest Aphrodite albas crossed with our best Dowiana aurea. Should make a fine white with colored lip for late winter and early spring, a few of them may have ivory sepals and petals. In quart prescription bottles, 250 or more plants	\$20.00 each
No. 182—C. Bowringiana var. Purple Princess x Lc. Aphrodite—Should make an interesting cluster cattleya blooming from fall to late spring. Nice young plants 250 or more in quart prescription bottles	\$15.00 each
No. 185—L. Leda Bronze Beauty x C. Schroderae—This is a very fine round nearly white Schroderae on our intensely bright round, medium sized Leda var. Bronze Beauty. Both parents bloom in late February and March. This should produce a fine bright flower for that period. 250 or so strong young plants in a quart bottle	\$25.00 each
No. 139—C. trianaei alba x Blc. Dorothy Fennell alba—Both parents have white sepals and petals and colored lips. The Dorothy Fennell is large,	

(Continued on next page)

HYBRID CATTLEYA SEEDLINGS

No. R157—C. Ella Mae Sutton x C. trianaei alba—P. W.
 No. 903—C. Mossiae Young's var. x C. Princess Royal alba—W. P. L.
 No. 140—LC Martinetti x LC Page Platt—Orange with dark lip.
 No. 873—C. Bebe White x White Empress—P. W.
 No. R213—C. Nutley alba x C. Priscilla alba—W. P. L.
 No. 381—BLC Dorothy Fennell x C. Bowringiana Purple Princess—dk.
 No. 896—C. Albor x C. Mendellii alba—W. P. L.
 No. 872—C. Enid alba x C. Trimos alba—W. P. L.
 No. 311—L. purpurata alba x BL Helen—lav. & yellow, large lip.
 (Key to above—P. W.—pure white; W. P. L.—white with purple lip;
 dk.—dark lav.-purple.)

TRAYS

No. 53—LC. G. S. BALL x L PURPURATA ALBA
 10-12 strong plants 2-3" tall.....\$ 6.00 Each
 No. 65—C. MOSSIAE FINE LARGE DARK x L. PURPURATA
 8-10 strong plants 2" tall.....7.50 Each
 No. 56—C. TRIANAEI ALBA x BLC. DOROTHY FENNELL—this
 should be large and well shaped, some nearly white, others darker.
 10-12 plants $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " tall.....7.50 Each
 No. 77—C. BOWRINGIANA VAR. PURPLE PRINCESS x C. EVA
 SHILL LARGE, DARK. This should make a very fine cluster
 cattleya with dark medium sized flowers. Strong growing plants.
 10-12 to tray each 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "—2" tall.....6.00 Each
 VANDAS IN TRAYS
 No. 226—V. SAPHIR VAR. PROFUSION x V. TRICOLOR. This should
 be similar to V. Gilbert Triboulet, plants $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ "
 20-25 plants per tray.....\$35.00 Each

PHALAENOPSIS

307—PH. CONFIRMATION x PH. SCHILLERIANA—Fine pink
 4" pots 5-7" across leaves, nice strong plants.....\$ 5.00 Each
 S 2—PH. HAWAII—Famous large pink. 4" pots 8-12" across leaves....
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pots 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5" across leaves.....7.50 Each
 4.00 Each
 288—PH. PAMELA PINK GLORY x PH. HAWAII (Pink Hawaii) very
 fine.
 4" potss, leaves 5-8" across, strong.....6.00 Each
 5" pots, leaves 9-12" across, very strong.....8.50 Each
 PH. WINGED VICTORY—Fine large white, plants in 2" pots 2-
 3" across leaves3.50 Each
 PH. DORIS—Most famous white, plants in 2" pots 2-3" across
 leaves3.50 Each

ONCIDIUMS

O. GOLDIANA (O. Sphacelatum x O. Flexuosum) like a free flowering
 Sphacelatum, small yellow flowers on long spikes; 4" pot flowering
 size\$ 5.00 Each
 O. SPHACELATUM—long spikes of yellow flowers.....5.00 Each
 O. LANCEANUM—the "leopard orchid," nice erect spikes of long lasting
 flowers, lip lavender s&p yellow spotted with chocolate.
 4 and 5" pots.....8.50 Each
 6 and 7" pots.....15.00 Each
 O. PAPILIO—the "butterfly orchid," single large butterfly-like flowers
 on long stems, 4" pot.....7.50 Each
 5-6" pot12.50 Each
 O. VARIEGATUM—a small plant with long spikes of small dainty lav-
 ender and white flowers, 4" pot.....5.00 Each
 GRAMMATOPHYLLUM GRANDIFLORUM — A giant growing plant
 with pseudo-bulbs that reach a length of 10 to 12" and a diameter
 of 3 to 4", flower spikes up to 8 to 10 feet long with many green
 and violet spotted flowers, easily grown, very rare. Seedlings in
 two sizes.
 7" pot plants, bulbs 3 to 5" tall, plants 15-18" tall.....25.00 Each
 4" pot plants, bulbs 1 to 2" tall, plants 5-6" tall.....5.00 Each

FLASKS (Continued)

heavy and very fine while the trianaei
 has nearly round pure white petals
 and a blush of color in the lip. These
 seedlings should be mostly light col-
 ored with fine form and texture, large
 lips. Approximately 250 strong young
 plants in 32 oz. prescription
 bottle\$25.00 each
 No. 136—Lc. James Rabe x C. Fred San-
 der var. Glorious—Both parents fine
 large heavy blooms of dark brilliant
 color, winter blooming. Strong grow-
 ing about 250-300 fine young plants
 per quart bottle\$25.00 each
 No. 233—C. Fabia var. Ruby x C. Mar-
 stonii—This is another cross of finest
 dark parentage that should hit the
 difficult late February early March
 period. These are strong young
 plants, 100-150 in 500 cc.
 flasks\$12.50 each

ORCHID SEED LIST

No. 210—P. SCHILLERIANA x P.
 CONFIRMATION—Should be a medium
 sized, medium to dark round flower on
 long sprays.

No. 211—P. SCHILLERIANA x P.
 STUARTIANA — Should be medium
 sized pink with spots on lower sepals.

No. 212—P. CONFIRMATION x P.
 ROTHMAGO — This Confirmation is
 large, round medium pink while Roth-
 mago is medium sized deep pink.

Blue and Pink Vandas

No. 213—V. GILBERT TRIBOULET
 (V. tricolor x V. caerulea)—Probably
 the best blue hybrid, strong growing,
 long lasting. Strap leaved, much easier
 to grow than caerulea.

No. 214—V. MISS JOAQUIM x V.
 COOPERI—Should be similar to but
 brighter than Joaquim, terete leaved.

No. 215—V. MISS JOAQUIM GI-
 GANTEA x V. MISS JOAQUIM DARK
 —This should make a larger, darker
 Joaquim.

No. 216—V. MISS JOAQUIM GI-
 GANTEA x SELF—These should be
 large and fine, possibly considerable
 variation between plants.

**Prices on All Cattleya and
 Dendrobium Seed**

Full Packet\$ 8.50 Each
 Sufficient to plant 10-500 cc flasks
 Half Packet6.00 Each
 Sufficient to plant 6-7-500 cc flasks
 Quarter Packets4.00 Each
 Sufficient to plant 4-5-500 cc flasks

**Prices on Blue and Pink
 Vandas and Phalaenopsis
 Seed**

Full Packets\$12.00
 Half Packets7.00
 Quarter Packets5.00
 (Packets same size as for Cattleyas,
 etc.)

FENNELL'S ORCHID SEED LIST - FALL 1949

Here is our biggest and best seed list. It is full of the best quality cattleyas (darks, white with colored lip and pure white), Dendrobiums, Phalaenopsis and Vandals. Remember all Fennell orchid seed is guaranteed to germinate or it will be replaced with another packet of equal quality. We are the oldest producers of orchid seed. We grow all our own from only the best possible parents. All seed listed is ready now for immediate delivery.

Large Dark Cattleyas

No. 187—*C. GIGAS SANDERIANA* x *Lc MONARCH*—Two very large dark strong floriferous parents used here. Should be very fine. Probably spring blooming.

No. 188—*C. ADMIRATION* x *Lc MONARCH*—Admiration is large, floriferous, perfectly shaped, while Monarch is darker, heavier textured and more brilliant, not quite so well shaped; Should make one of the best commercial flowers.

No. 189—*Lc BACH-AGA* x *Lc POUS-SIN*—Bach-Aga is spring blooming, lavender suffused with gold while Poussin is the heaviest textured, darkest Lc we have. Should make a very fine hybrid; season varies.

No. 190—*C. MOSSIAE FINE DARK* x *Lc PONTARRAL*—A very fine dark Mossiae with Pontarral (an Altesse seedling) on it. Should be an exceptionally fine spring bloomer.

No. 191—*C. MOSSIAE FINE DARK* x *Lc MERMOZ*—We're trying for a late February, early March flower here. Mermoz is dark, floriferous and fine, blooms in February and March for us, while the Mossiae blooms in April and is a very fine large dark bloom.

No. 192—*C. MOSSIAE LARGE DARK* x *Lc ALTESSE*—Our exceptionally fine Altesse which blooms in March on our best dark Mossiae. Should be a fine dark March or April flower.

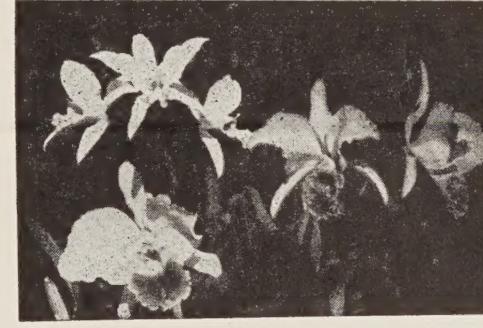
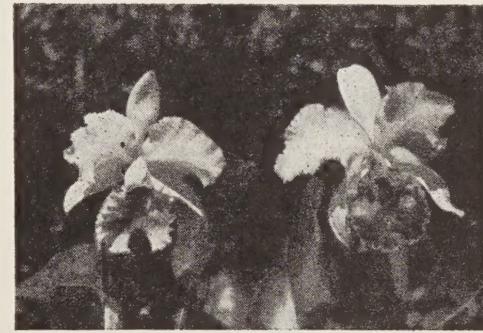
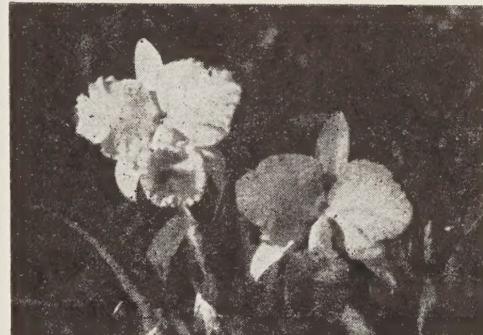
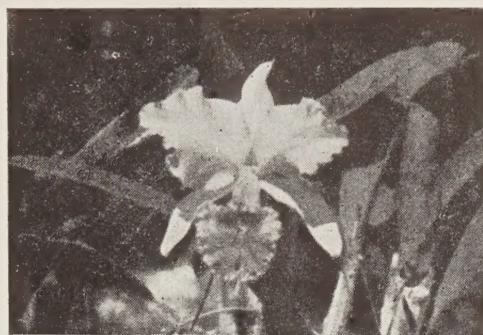
No. 193—*Lc MARINID* x *C. GIGAS SANDERIANA*—This should make a very dark large, fine flower blooming across the year.

No. 194—*C. MOSSIAE LARGE DARK* x *C. BELGICA*—Should be a late winter early spring, large dark, of exceptionally fine quality.

White With Colored Lip Cattleyas

No. 195—*C. DOWIANA AUREA* x *C. JUDA ALBA*—Some of these should be white with colored lip while others will have yellow s&p. Yellows may predominate as both parents have yellow s&p.

No. 196—*LADY ALEXANDER ALBA* x *C. PRESIDENT WILSON ALBA*—Two of our finest white with colored lip



No. 1—*Cattleya trianae* var. *Illustris*. One of our very best dark trainae.

No. 2—Left *Cattleya trianae* var *Jungle Queen* and right *C. trianae* var *Mary Fennell*. Our two finest.

No. 3—*Cattleya trianae* var *Naranja*. The seed parent of BLC Dorothy Fennell.

No. 4—Left *Cattleya Admiratio*n and right *C. Fred Sander* var *Glorious*.

No. 5—Left upper *Laelia anceps* *Sanderiana*, left lower, *C. trianae* var *Lady Fair* and right *C. trianae* *Christmas Cheer*.

cattleyas, both parents large and fine. Season varies, predominately fall.

No. 197—*C. DAME BLANCHE* x *Lc CANHAMIANA*—This should make a very fine floriferous white with colored lip for April and May.

No. 198—*C. GIGAS FRAU MELANIE BEYRODT* x *C. JUDAH ALBA*—Should be very fine for May and June, both parents the best obtainable.

Pure White Cattleyas

No. 199—*C. MOSSIAE WAGNERI* x *C. DUSSELDORFII UNDINE*—Our exceptionally large fine Mossiae Wagneri was bred here with the small round, heavy Dusseldorfii Undine. Should be a medium sized round pure white, late winter and spring.

No. 200—*C. DUSSELDORFII UNDINE* x *C. ODALISQUE ALBA*—Odalisque is large, pure white and fine, generally has two or three blooms to the spike, while Dusseldorfii is described above. Should be winter and early spring.

Dendrobiums

No. 201—*DEND. NOBILE NOBILIUS* x *D. AINSWORTHIAE*—Should make fine Nobile-like hybrids.

No. 202—*DEND. PHALAENOPSIS DARK* x *DEND. PHALAENOPSIS, VERY DARK*—Should result in a strong, large flowered very dark type.

White Phalaenopsis

No. 203—*P. ELIZABETHIAE* *LARGE FINE* x *P. KATHERINE SEIGWART*—Should be a large pure white.

No. 204—*P. CONFIRMATION* *LARGE WHITE* x *P. ELIZABETHIAE*—should be a fine pure white, large.

No. 205—*P. PSYCHE* x *P. APPARITION*—Should be a fine pure white, round, possibly with wavy edges to petals.

No. 206—*P. PSYCHE* x *P. STUARTIANA*—Should be medium sized white with small dots on lower sepals and lip.

Pink Phalaenopsis

No. 207—*P. ROTHMAGO* x *P. PINK PAMELA*—Rothmago is our darkest pink while Pink Pamela is larger and lighter but very fine. Should be dark and large.

No. 208—*P. GRANDE CONDE* x *P. ROTHMAGO*—Two of our best dark parents used here. Should be fine medium to large, dark to very dark.

No. 209—*P. SCHILLERIANA* *LARGE DARK* x *P. ROTHMAGO*—Both parents fine medium large and dark. Should be free flowering, medium to large dark.

(Continued on opposite page)

VANDAS

V. MISS JOAQUIM—everblooming, pink, 15" terminal cuttings, will bloom within a year if planted in full sun and fed.....	\$ 3.50 Each
Per 100	300.00
If in bud or bloom (24" cutting)	7.50 Each
V. ROSE MARIE, nearly white s&p, otherwise identical with Miss Joaquin	\$ 7.50 Each
V. MISS JOAQUIM DARK—A darker, more brilliant form of Miss Joaquin, rare, 15" cutting.....	12.50 Each
V. TERES—spring blooming, pink, 15" terminal cuttings.....	3.50 Each
Per 100	300.00
V. TERES GIGANTEA—larger flowered than type.....	10.00 Each
V. TERES ANDERSONII—larger flowered and darker than type.....	10.00 Each
V. MADAME DINGER (V. suavis x V. teres)—12" terminal cuttings.....	15.00 Each
V. GILBERT TRIBOULET (V. tricolor x V. Caerulea)—fine blue flowers, heavy and long lasting, 8" pots, 6—8 pairs leaves.....	35.00 Each
No. 64—V. GILBERT TRIBOULET—2" pots, 3—4" tall.....	7.50 Each
V. FLAMMEROLE (V. Luzonica x V. Caerulea) 6" pots, 6—8 leaves.....	30.00 Each
V. SAPHIR (V. Oisaeau Bleu x V. Caerulea) 5" pots, 4—6 pairs leaves.....	30.00 Each
V. MERRILLII x RENANTHERA STOREI—5" pots, 4—6 pairs leaves. Should be dark red, many flowered.....	25.00 Each
V. SANDERIANA—the king of all Vandas, very rare and fine, 6" pots 4—6 pairs of leaves.....	75.00 Each
RENANTHERA COCCINEA—bright red flowers in branched spikes, unusual and fine, 4—6 pairs leaves, 6" pots.....	10.00 Each
8—10 pairs leaves, 8" pots.....	17.50 Each
V. SANDERIANA x V. MISS JOAQUIM—lovely pink round flowers, seedlings in 2" pots, 2"—2½" tall.....	5.00 Each
V. MERRILLII x V. MISS JOAQUIM—should be fine and dark. Seedlings in 2"—2½" pots, 2½—4" tall.....	5.00 Each
V. IWASAKI x V. SANDERIANA—should be a fine pink or buff round flower. Seedlings in 2" pots, 2—2½" tall.....	5.00 Each
187—V. ROTHSCHILDIANA x V. SAPHIR PROFUSION — Young plants in 2" pots, 2—3" tall, should be a very fine blue.....	5.00 Each
V. HERZIANA x V. TERES ALBA—light blue or white, should be fine, 2" pots, 2½—3" tall.....	5.00 Each
V. EMILY NOTLEY x V. MERRILLII—2" pots, 3—4" tall, should be dark and fine	6.00 Each
V. LUZONICA x V. MISS JOAQUIM—should be heavy textured and fine, 2" pots, 2" tall.....	5.00 Each
V. SUAVIS x V. SANDERIANA—should be very fine 3" pot plants, 3—4" tall	7.50 Each
ARANDA MARS, a rare hybrid, 15" cuttings.....	15.00 Each
AERIDOVANDA MUNDII—A nearly white terete leaved hybrid similar in shape to V. Miss Joaquin, 15" cuttings.....	10.00 Each

DENDROBIUMS

D. AINSWORTHIAE—lavender and pink hybrid, flowers in clusters on old stems, plants 8—10" tall in 3" pots.....	\$ 7.50 Each
D. MOSCHATUM—yellow flowers in long sprays from old stems, plants 6—8" tall 3" pots.....	5.00 Each
D. FIMBRIATUM OCULATUM—bright orange flowers in long sprays, plants 8—10" tall, 3" pots.....	7.50 Each
D. NOBILE—lavender and white flowers in clusters on old stems, plants in 3" pots, 8—10" tall.....	7.50 Each
D. PIERARDII x D. SUPERBUM ALBUM—pendant plants with light lavender flowers. Seedlings in 3" pots, stems 3—5" long.....	5.00 Each
H 1—D. SHIBATA x D. PHALAENOPSIS MAUNA KEA—should produce long sprays of white or near white flowers. Strong young seedlings in 2" pots.....	5.00 Each
H 1346—D. NELLY SANDER—a pure white hybrid of the D. Formosum group, 2" pots, plants 1½—2" tall.....	5.00 Each
R 193—D. AINESWORTHIAE x D. THWAITSIAE—nice young seedlings, 4—6" tall in 2½—3" pots.....	6.00 Each
D. PHALAENOPSIS, DARK—Plants 12—15" tall, 4" pots blooming size	15.00 Each

DENDROBIUMS (Cont'd)

D. VARIABILIS—A Nobile type hybrid, very showy, plants in 2½"—3" pots 4—5" tall	5.00 Each
D. PULCHELLUM—Young plants in 3" pots 5—6" tall.....	5.00 Each
D. SUPERBUM—A fine deciduous large flowered plant with the purple flowers borne in twos and threes at the nodes on the long drooping bulbs, fine, fragrant. Flowering plants on tree fern fiber; bulbs 16—18" long	12.50 Each
Small plants in 3" pots, bulbs 6—8" long	5.00 Each
D. SUPERBUM DEAREI — The pure white flowered form of the above species—	
Large plants on tree fern fiber, bulbs 15"—18" long	25.00 Each
Small plants in 2½" pots, bulbs 4—5" long	7.50 Each
Larger plants in 3" pots, bulbs 6—8" long	10.00 Each
D. SANDERS CRIMSON LIGHT—lovely nearly white flowers on long graceful stems, plants 8—10" tall in 5" pots	8.50 Each
5" pots, 1 lead flowering size	12.00 Each
D. CHRYSOTOXUM — bright yellow flowers in long drooping sprays, 6" pots, 2 leads flowering size	20.00 Each
D. UNDULATUM x D. VERATIFOLIUM—a rare hybrid—nice young plants in 2" pots.....	5.00 Each
D. PHALAENOPSIS VAR. HOLOEUCUM x SELF — seedlings of a pure white D. Phalaenopsis in 2" pots, 3—4" tall	6.00 Each
S P A T H O G L O T T I S C A R T E R ' S BRONZE—A strong growing Spathoglottis hybrid with yellow and red spotted flowers, 4" pots....	5.00 Each
EPIDENDRUMS	
E. TAMPENSE HYBRIDS—several hybrids of this species similar to but larger than tampense.....	\$ 5.00 Each
E. COCHLEATUM—the beautiful and unusual "cockleshell orchid" specimen plants in 6" pots.....	10.00 Each
8" pots	15.00 Each
E. RADIATUM (formerly listed as E. fragrans) very fragrant white flowers in clusters in 4" pots..	5.00 Each
E. SACUTUM — small rosettes of minute lavender flowers, belongs to E. radicans group, 4" pot size	2.50 Each

WHICH ARE BEST?

Pots, Baskets, or Tree Fern Slabs—
Osmunda and Other Media

ONCE YOU start inquiring as to the "best" container in which to grow orchids you receive a host of conflicting answers. One successful grower will tell you that baskets are the only thing; the next equally successful grower will insist that the conventional type flower pot is best. In the tropics many growers will swear by tree fern fiber, though actually all of these things and many others can be and are used successfully.

We find that the split special orchid pots are best. We like the three-quarter height (azalea pot) in sizes up to seven inches, then the half height (pan) for larger sizes, for the following reasons:

1. The slits in the sides give much better drainage and aeration than is possible with a conventional pot. Under our conditions we find that we always get excellent root growth in slit pots, while we lose the roots in 20% to 30% of the plants growing in conventional pots before the plant out-grows the pot. If, when you repot, you find the great majority of your plants with only live roots in the top inch of fibre then I'd suggest you try some slit pots for comparison.

2. We like the three-quarter and half height pots because plants grow just as well, if not better, in them, and because of their wider bottoms the plants are not easily overturned on the benches. In our semi-outdoor houses where winds are sometimes a nuisance this is an important factor.

We have tried wire and wood baskets but have discarded them for everything except Stanhopeas, which have to have an open bottom to flower through. Our reason for discarding baskets is that it's practically impossible for us to keep the plant firmly planted in them and on the whole our plants have done better in slit pots than in baskets. Also, baskets are slow to plant and when you have a quantity of plants that becomes a real matter of importance.

Tree fern fiber slabs, if used correctly, are excellent under our outdoor conditions. We use quite a few of them for large specimens of cattleya species which do remarkably well on them. Plants seem to need a little more food and water when on tree fern than when in pots. We find that plants start off best if a handful or so of osmunda is used to cover the roots as the plant is tied to the tree fern slab.

We have tried many kinds of growing media both for mature plants and seed-

(Continued on Page 4)



CATTLEYA MOSSIAE

AT THE ORCHID JUNGLE

This fine plant produced 37 flowers in all. Ten were cut before this picture was taken and 27 are on the plant in the photograph. It is in a 10-inch pot. Just another reason why we think feeding pays.

TRAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

We sell two sizes—the regular community pot size—holding 20—40 strong young plants and our replant size, equivalent to 1 3/4" or 2" pot size plants holding 8 to 12 plants.

All of our plants in the trays are growing in osmunda. To remove them one simply pries off the side rail, lifts out the block of osmunda and plants and then gently pulls the block apart. If, however, the roots are tying it together it can easily be cut apart with a sharp knife between the rows of plants. Each little plant then has a small block of osmunda around its roots and can be planted with it still clinging to the roots. Don't worry if some of the roots are cut—they grow back quickly.

As the plants have more room in the trays and the roots get more aeration than in pots they can be grown to a larger size than community pots.

Our new community trays are bigger and better. Our plants in them are bigger and better, and more important still they're cheaper than the same number and size of plants elsewhere. Try a few and see for yourself. There are 5 crosses to choose from.

VANDAS

(Continued from Page 1)

You can buy community trays of several fine crosses, small individual pots of others and mature plants of still others.

Blue hybrids such as V. Gilbert Triboulet, V. Saphir and V. Flammerole are easy to grow and bloom and have none of the Caerulea crankiness. Saphir, by the way, is 7/8 caerulea but is free flowering and easily grown. It's not unusual for any of these hybrids to produce 30 or 40 flowers per plant per year and our Saphir Profusion produced 89 flowers one year plus 3 seed pods. Not bad production for a \$40.00 plant, is it?

The blue and the pink hybrids using V. Sanderiana as one parent are usually very fine. Sanderiana has the largest flowers of the genus with good texture and shape. Its hybrids are usually easily grown and very beautiful. Such hybrids as V. Velthius, Rothschildiana, Clara Fisher, etc., are gorgeous by any standards and are fully as showy as the best cattleyas. Their flowers aren't as big but they last longer.

There are two general cultural types of Vandas—the strap-leaf and the terete leaf (quill shaped leaves) types. Crosses between these produce the popular and beautiful semi-teretes to which Velthius, Madame Dinger, Dorothy Warne, etc., belong.

So, unless you want to miss the most exciting and modern trend in orchids get a few Vandas and learn first hand of their entrancing beauty.

Lc. ALTESSE

An old picture of the same fine plant. One of the finest parents known for late winter and early spring blooms. Seed available now.

How To Make Vanda Flower Arrangements

Vanda Miss Joaquim flower spikes last for six months or more on the plant and produce 20 to 40 blooms. It is therefore best to remove the flowers from the main flower stems singly, with only their small short stems attached.

It is easy to arrange these short stemmed flowers. First, obtain some very fine soft copper or florists annealed wire, cut it into pieces 10 or 12 inches long, also get some florists plofilm or some colored scotch tape. Grasp the flower stem just under the flower with the thumb and first finger of your left hand and place the wire which has previously been bent into an U shape, with one leg of the U parallel to the stem then wrap the other leg of the U around the stem and wire like No. 1—next wrap the wired stem with plofilm or scotch tape to hide the wire. Now group the wired stems into your corsage like No. 2. Cover the center with a bow and you have a different and beautiful corsage.

If you want to use the flowers for table or other vase arrangements either float them in a crystal, silver or pottery dish or wire them on long wire stems and arrange them as you would any long stemmed flower (they can also be wired to thin split bamboo stems). Cover the wire with green plofilm or green scotch tape. If you want the flowers to last their best, wrap the stem with a small amount of wet absorbent cotton before wiring and covering.

Have you sent us your subscription to the "ORCHID NEWS"? If not, send us your \$1.00 today, or a year's subscription free with order of \$10.00 or more.



VANDA MISS JOAQUIM FLOWERS

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

them out to her guests with the cocktails. With three dozen flowers she had all she needed for a beautiful table arrangement and five large corsages.

Prices Postpaid in U. S.

1 dozen Vanda Miss Joaquim flowers	\$ 5.00
2 dozen Vanda Miss Joaquim flowers	9.00
3 dozen Vanda Miss Joaquim flowers	12.00
6 dozen Vanda Miss Joaquim flowers	20.00

Cash with order, please. No C. O. D.'s.

GUARANTEED DELIVERY—If for any reason these flowers do not arrive in good condition we will replace them free of charge.

HAVE YOU TRIED FENORCO PLANT SPRAY?

It's the easy and proven way to keep your plants clean. Dilutes 48 to 1. Gallons.....\$15.00 Quarts.....\$5.50 Pints.....\$3.50 Postpaid

WHICH IS BEST?

(Continued from Page 1)

lings but we have never found one that compares with a mixture of brown and black osmunda.

Both southern and northern osmunda

can be good or bad. If its clean and fresh it's equally good from either place. We like the finer textured type and use it just as it comes—both brown and black indiscriminately.

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